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(54) Moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus.

(57) A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus for recording/reproducing a plurality of moving images by using a plurality of moving-image I/O passages includes: a plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing devices and a switch device for selectively establishing a connection between the plurality of moving-image I/O passages and the plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing devices. The apparatus further includes a control device for controlling the switching operation of the

switch device, wherein the control device performs the recording/reproducing of the moving images input/output from each of the moving-image I/O passages by allocating the moving images to each of the moving-image recording/reproducing devices in accordance with an instructed sequential order, and controls the switching operation in such a manner that a plurality of the moving-image I/O passages are not allocated concurrently to the same moving-image recording/reproducing device.

FIG. 4A

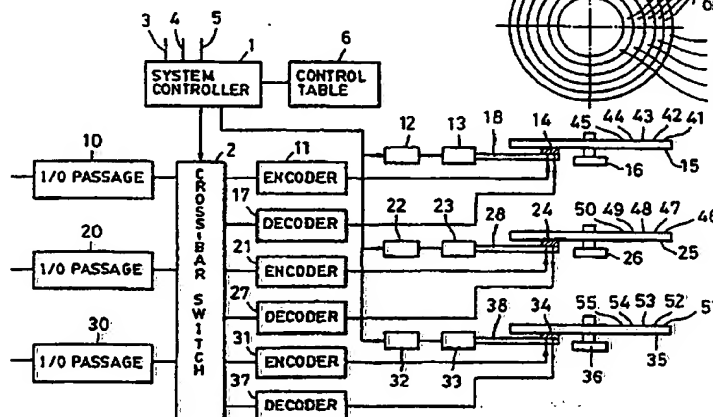
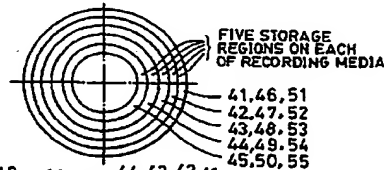


FIG. 4B



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MOVING-IMAGE RECORDING/REPRODUCING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

The present invention relates to a moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus, and, more particularly, to a moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus capable of simultaneously recording/reproducing data to and from a plurality of video cameras, VTRs, video disks, displays, printers which are I/O means for moving images connected thereto.

Description of the Prior Art

A variety of moving-image recording/reproducing apparatuses have been developed. For example, a structure which employs an optical disk has been disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 57-78639. According to that disclosure, video signals, audio signals and data signals are, as shown in Fig. 1, recorded on an optical disk, the above-described video, audio and data signals being recorded as optical information (pits) by utilizing the optical permeability, the reflection characteristics, the phase characteristics and the polarization characteristics thereof in spiral or concentric information tracks after the above-described signals have been encoded.

Information recorded on the optical disk is reproduced in such a manner that an optical disk 63 is rotated at, for example, 1800 rpm/minute by a spindle 64 and light emitted from a light source 66 such as a laser is applied to a spiral or concentric information track 64 of the optical disk 63 via a lens 67, a half mirror 68, a reflection mirror 69 and an objective lens 70. Then, reflected light from the information track 65 which has been modulated in accordance with optical information is inverted so as to be reflected by the half mirror 68. This reflected light is detected by a light receiving device 72 via a lens 71 so that information is reproduced. In order to make light such as a laser beam accurately follow the information track 65, focusing and a tracking error signals are detected from a signal detected by the light receiving device 72. In response to the thus detected focusing and tracking error signals, the objective lens is moved in the focusing or tracking direction by the actuator 62. According to the disclosure, the structure is arranged in such a manner that the above-described optical devices (66 to 72) are supported by an

optical head 73 so as to be integrally moved in the radial direction of the optical disk 63. As a result, the information tracks are successively scanned in the radial direction. In the case where information is recorded on the optical disk 63, a structure is employed in which the half mirror 68, the lens 71 and the light receiving device 72 are omitted from the optical system shown in Fig. 1 and a modulator is disposed between the light source 66 and the objective lens 70. Furthermore, light having energy larger than that of the light used at the time of the reproduction operation is emitted from the light source 66, the light having the larger energy being modulated by the modulator in accordance with information to be recorded. The thus modulated light is applied from the inner portion toward the outer portion or from the outer portion toward the inner portion of the optical disk 63. During the moving process, a spiral or concentric information track is formed for each rotation.

When an access to information is made at the time of novel recording or novel reproducing, the optical head 73 is, by a slider or a linear motor (omitted from illustration), moved in the radial direction to a position close to a desired track (rough access). Then, the optical beams are converged onto the subject track (precise access) by using an optical polarizing means (the actuator 62). The time in which the optical head 73 is moved from a certain track to a desired track with performing the rough access and the precise access is called "a seeking time". Furthermore, the time taken to seek one-third of all of the tracks is called "an average seeking time", the average seeking time being usually several tens of milliseconds (ms).

The above-described moving-image recording/reproducing apparatuses are widely used in a variety of fields in which moving images are used, such as explanation, education and instruction. In the above-described fields, a moving-image recording/reproducing means 76 is, as shown in Fig. 2, connected to a plurality of terminals 75 for displaying a moving image via a communication cable 74. However, a problem arises in the above-described structure in that, when one moving-image recording/reproduction is performed from any of the plurality of the terminals, another moving-image recording/reproduction to and from the other terminals cannot be conducted. Since the recording/reproduction of the moving image usually takes several minutes or longer, there arises the necessity of a waiting time from start of the recording/reproducing operation performed by a terminal to the completion of it.

In order to overcome the above-described

problem, another control system as shown in Fig. 3 has been disclosed. According to this structure, the same continuous moving-images have been recorded on a plurality of moving image recording/reproducing means 76 and a corresponding moving-image recording/reproducing means is selected from the plurality of terminals. As a result, optional moving-image recording/reproducing operations can be simultaneously performed.

However, according to the above-described structure, a copy of each of the moving images must be recorded on the recording medium of each of the moving-image recording/reproducing means. Therefore, the overall capacity of the recording medium is reduced and the quantity of moving images which can be recorded/reproduced can thereby be reduced (due to the overlap, i.e. redundant, recording).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus capable of simultaneously recording/reproducing a plurality of moving images, the moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus being arranged in such a manner that the recording medium corresponding to a plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing means does not overlap-record the same moving image so as to utilize the maximum recording capacity thereof.

In order to achieve the above-described object, according to the present invention, there is provided a moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus for recording/reproducing a plurality of moving images by using a plurality of moving-image I/O passages, the moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus comprising: a plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing means, switch means for selectively establishing a connection between the plurality of moving-image I/O passages and the plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing means, and control means for controlling the switching operation of the switch means, wherein the control means performs the recording/reproducing of the moving images input/output from each of the moving-image I/O passages by allocating the moving images to each of the moving-image recording/reproducing means in accordance with an instructed sequential order and controls the switching operation in such a manner that a plurality of the moving-image I/O passages are not allocated concurrently to the same moving-image recording/reproducing means.

Other and further objects, features and advan-

tages of the invention will be appear more fully from the following description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is structural view which illustrates an optical head portion of a conventional moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus which employs an optical disk;

Figs. 2 and 3 each illustrate a configuration in which the conventional moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus is connected to terminals for displaying the image via communication cables;

Fig. 4A is a structural view which illustrates an embodiment of the moving-moving image recording/reproducing apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 4B is a top illustrative view of recording media in Fig. 4A;

Fig. 5 illustrates the state of the recording regions and set recording sequency in each of the recording media shown in Figs. 4A and 4B;

Fig. 6 illustrates the operations of each of the optical heads and I/O passages on a time table for the apparatus shown in Fig. 4A; and

Fig. 7 illustrates another embodiment of the moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

Referring to Fig. 4A, reference numeral 1 represents a system controller (control means) which controls a crossbar switch 2 for switching the connection between I/O passages 10, 20 and 30 for a moving image and optical heads 14, 24 and 34 (structured in the same manner as those shown in Fig. 1) which serve as moving-image recording/reproducing means. Encoders 11, 21 and 31 and decoders 17, 27 and 37 are in parallel disposed between the crossbar switch 2 and the optical heads 14, 24 and 34 for the purpose of converting a moving-image signal and an optical recording signal, respectively. The optical heads 14, 24 and 34 are secured to sliders 18, 28 and 38 so as to move in the radial directions of the optical disks 15, 25 and 35 which serve as recording media (Fig. 4B), the optical heads 14, 24 and 34 being moved by slider motors 13, 23 and 33 so that data is recorded/reproduced from a desired track. The slider motors 13, 23 and 33 are con-

nected to controllers 12, 22 and 32 so as to be operated in response to a control command issued from the system controller 1. The system controller 1 has a control table 6 comprising memory devices, the control table 6 storing the state of use of all of the tracks of each of the optical disks 15, 25 and (empty track information, contents of the moving images recorded on each of the tracks and the like) and the state of use of each of optical heads 14, 24 and 34 (the state of the operation performed by each of the optical heads 14, 24 and 34, e.g. recording mode, reproduction mode or non-operation state, and the address of the region and the track which is being operated). Referring to Fig. 4A, reference numerals 16, 26 and 36 represent motors for operating the optical disks 15, 25 and 35. According to this embodiment, each of the optical disks 15, 25 and 35 is divided into five physical recording regions (from the outer circumference to the inner circumference) 41 to 55 (Fig. 4B).

According to this embodiment, the procedure for the recording performed by the system controller 1 has been previously set in such a manner that the moving images for a file are successively recorded on the total recording regions (15 regions) on the three optical disks 15, 25 and 35, the moving images being recorded in image units for one image. When the image recording on the first 15 recording regions has been completed, the recording operation returns to the first recording regions and recording on the empty tracks is performed. In this case, the optical heads 14, 24 and 34 are so controlled that they complete the accesses in a predetermined seeking time.

The operation will be described with reference to Figs. 5 and 6, the description being made about a case in which the I/O passage 20 is commanded to reproduce moving image A during a reproduction of the same moving image A through the I/O passage 10, and the I/O passage 30 performs a recording of moving image B. Referring to the drawings, symbols a_i and b_i represents the i -th image unit of the moving image A and that of the moving image B.

When the system controller 1 receives a record/reproduce signal 3 to be supplied to the I/O passage 10, the system controller 1 switches the crossbar switch 2 so as to establish a connection between the I/O passage 10 and the decoder 17. Furthermore, the system controller 1 makes reference to the control table 6 so as to retrieve the track on which first image unit a_1 of the moving image A has been recorded. As a result, the system controller 1 transmits a signal, which represents a command to move the optical head 14, to the controller 12. The controller 12 controls the slide motor 13 so as to move the optical head 14 to a desired track. Then, the optical head 14 reads

a desired recording signal, the signal being then converted into a desired image signal by the decoder 17. As a result, the first image unit of the moving image A is transmitted from the I/O passage 10 via the crossbar switch 2. The controller 1 then switches the crossbar switch 2 so as to establish a connection between the I/O passage 10 and the decoder 27. Then, the system controller 1 makes reference to the control table 6 so as to retrieve the track on which second image unit a_2 of the moving image A has been recorded. As a result, the system controller 1 transmits a signal, which represents a command to move the optical head 24, to the controller 22. The controller 22 controls the slide motor 23 so as to move the optical head 24 to a desired track. A recording signal thus read out is converted by the decoder 27 into an image signal so as to be transmitted as a reproduction signal from the I/O passage via the crossbar switch 2. As described above, the system controller 1 switches the I/O passage 10 to the decoders 17, 27, 37 in accordance with a predetermined sequence and reads out the recording signal from each of the recording regions of the optical disks 15, 25 and 35 in accordance with the contents of the control table 6. As a result, reproduction signals for the moving image A are successively transmitted through the I/O passage 10.

When a command to record image signal B through the I/O passage 30 is, in the form of a record/reproduction signal 5, supplied to the system controller 1 at time t_3 during the above-described reproduction of the moving image A, the system controller 1 retrieves the control table 6 and detects that the optical head 14 does not reproduce the image unit (a_5) of the moving image A which is reproduced at time t_5 . Furthermore, it detects that reproduction from a third recording region 43 has been performed at previous time t_4 . As a result, the system controller 1 retrieves an empty track in the third recording region 43 from the control table 6 so as to record the first image unit b_1 of the moving image B on the third recording region 43 of the optical disk 15. As the some time, the information concerning the thus retrieved track in the control table 6 is changed from information representing "an empty track" to information representing the contents to be recorded on the retrieved track. Furthermore, the system controller 1 moves the optical head 14 to the retrieved empty track via the controller 12 and simultaneously it switches the crossbar switch 2 so as to establish a connection between the I/O passage 30 and the encoder 11 at time t_5 . Then, the image unit b_1 is converted into an optical recording signal by the encoder 11 so that it is recorded on the retrieved track by the optical head 14. At time t_5 , the fifth image unit a_5 of the moving image A is reproduced

by the optical head 24 and the first image unit b_1 of the moving image B is recorded by the optical head 24. Then, the system controller 1 switches the crossbar switch 2 so as to establish a connection between the I/O passage 10 and the decoder 37 and between the I/O passage 30 and the encoder 21. Simultaneously, the system controller 1 retrieves the control table 6 (every time when information is recorded on a track, the information concerning this track is changed to represent the recorded contents) so as to move the optical heads 24 and 34 to a desired track so that the recording signal is reproduced/recorded. Then, the recording/reproducing of the moving images A and B is similarly and in parallel performed.

When a command for reproduction of the moving image A, which is already being reproduced through the I/O passage 10, through the I/O passage 20 is, in the form of the recording/reproducing signal 4, supplied to the system controller 1 at time t_{12} , the system controller 1 retrieves the control table 6 so that the fact that the moving image A is being reproduced is detected. Furthermore, the additional fact is detected that the optical head 14 will perform, at time t_{17} , recording in the recording region in which the first image unit a_1 of the moving image A is recorded, that is, the recording region 41 of the optical disk 15. A still further fact is detected that the optical head 14 will not perform recording/reproducing at time t_{18} . As a result, the system controller 1 switches the crossbar switch 2 so as to establish a connection between the I/O passage 20 and the decoder 17 at time t_{18} . At this time, the I/O passage 10 has been connected to the decoder 37, while the I/O passage 30 has been connected to the encoder 21 so as to be used for recording/reproducing image units a_{18} and b_{14} . Then, parallel recording/reproducing is performed in which the moving image A is reproduced through the I/O passages 10 and 20 and the moving image B is recorded through the I/O passage 30 is performed.

As shown in Fig. 4B, according to this embodiment, the structure is arranged in such a manner that each of the optical disks 15, 25 and 35 is divided into 5 recording regions and the recording operation is moved to the next recording region after one operation of the recording/reproducing from all of the three I/O passages 10, 20 and 30 has been completed. Furthermore, the moving order to the recording regions is, for example, arranged in such a manner that the optical head 14 records/reproduces the optical disk 15 by circulating the five recording regions of the optical disk 15 in a sequential order: the recording region 41, the recording region 43, the recording region 45, the recording region 44, the recording region 42 and the recording region 41.

The optical head 14 reproduces the track having image unit a_1 on the recording region 41 at time t_{18} , and then it reproduces the track having image unit a_{19} on the recording region 43 at time t_{19} . When the track having image unit a_1 is positioned at the outermost position of the recording region 41 and the track having image unit a_{19} is positioned at the innermost position of the recording region 43, the distance between these tracks becomes $3T - 1$ assuming that the number of the tracks in each of the recording regions is T . Therefore, the optical head 14 is able to complete its access for the next recording/producing within the seeking time in the above-described recording manner by setting T to be one half or less, preferably one-third, of the number M of tracks which can be sought by the optical head in the non-image signal period (called "a vertical blanking" in an ordinary moving image) of the moving-image signal, where the number M is thus the number of tracks which can be sought by an actuator 62 for use in precise accessing in the above-described period.

Fig. 7 illustrates the arrangement of optical heads 59, 60 and 61 according to another embodiment of the present invention. According to this embodiment, an optical head 62 is provided so as to serve as a sole recording means. Furthermore, the recording region is divided into three exclusive regions: an inner portion 56, a central portion 57 and an outer portion 58 to which the optical heads 59, 60 and 61 are arranged to exclusively perform the recording/reproducing to and from the corresponding portions. The above-described regions 56, 57 and 58 are each, similarly to the optical disks shown in Fig. 4B, divided into, for example, 5 recording regions. Therefore, similarly to the case in which the recording media correspond to the optical heads (see Fig. 4A), the recording/reproducing can be conducted in parallel with each of the I/O passages.

Although the invention has been described in its preferred forms with a certain degree of particularity, it is understood that the preferred forms may be changed in the details of construction and other combinations and arrangements of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

Claims

1. A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus for recording/reproducing a plurality of moving images by using a plurality of moving-image I/O passages,
said moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus comprising:

a plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing means;

switch means for selectively establishing a connection between said plurality of moving-image I/O passages and said plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing means; and

control means for controlling the switching operation of said switch means, wherein said control means controls the recording/reproducing of said moving images input/output from each of said moving-image I/O passages by allocating said moving images to each of said moving-image recording/reproducing means in accordance with an instructed sequential order and controls said switching operation in such a manner that a plurality of said moving-image I/O passages are not allocated concurrently to the same moving-image recording/reproducing means.

2. A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein a recording medium corresponding to each of said moving-image recording/reproducing means is divided into a plurality of physical recording regions.

3. A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein said moving-image recording/reproducing means performs the recording/reproducing to and from said plurality of physical recording regions of the corresponding recording medium whenever the recording/reproducing of said moving image is allocated thereto in said instructed sequential order.

4. A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus according to Claim 3, wherein said plurality of physical recording regions are determined in accordance with the distance over which said moving-image recording/reproducing means is able to move in a period which is the same as a non-image signal period of said moving image.

5. A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus according to Claim 4, wherein said non-image signal period is a vertical blanking period.

6. A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said moving-image recording/reproducing means is means capable of optically recording/reproducing said moving image.

7. Apparatus for recording or reproducing streams of information comprising:

a plurality of heads that can each independently record and/or retrieve information from an area of a storage medium traversed by that head;

a plurality of passages for supplying streams of information to or receiving streams of information from the heads;

switch means that can connect the passages to the different heads; and

control means arranged to switch each passage in sequence to the different heads at successive

periods of time during supply or reception of an information stream through that passage so that the heads record or write the information stream in a plurality of areas traversed by different heads.

FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

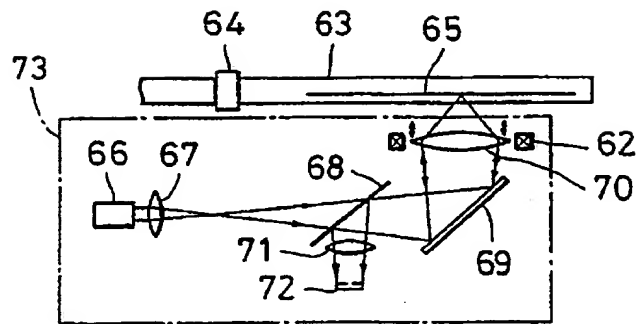


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

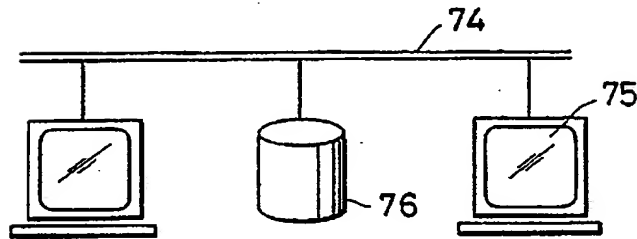
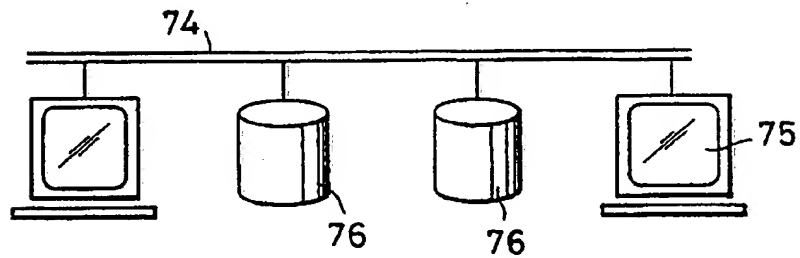


FIG. 3
PRIOR ART



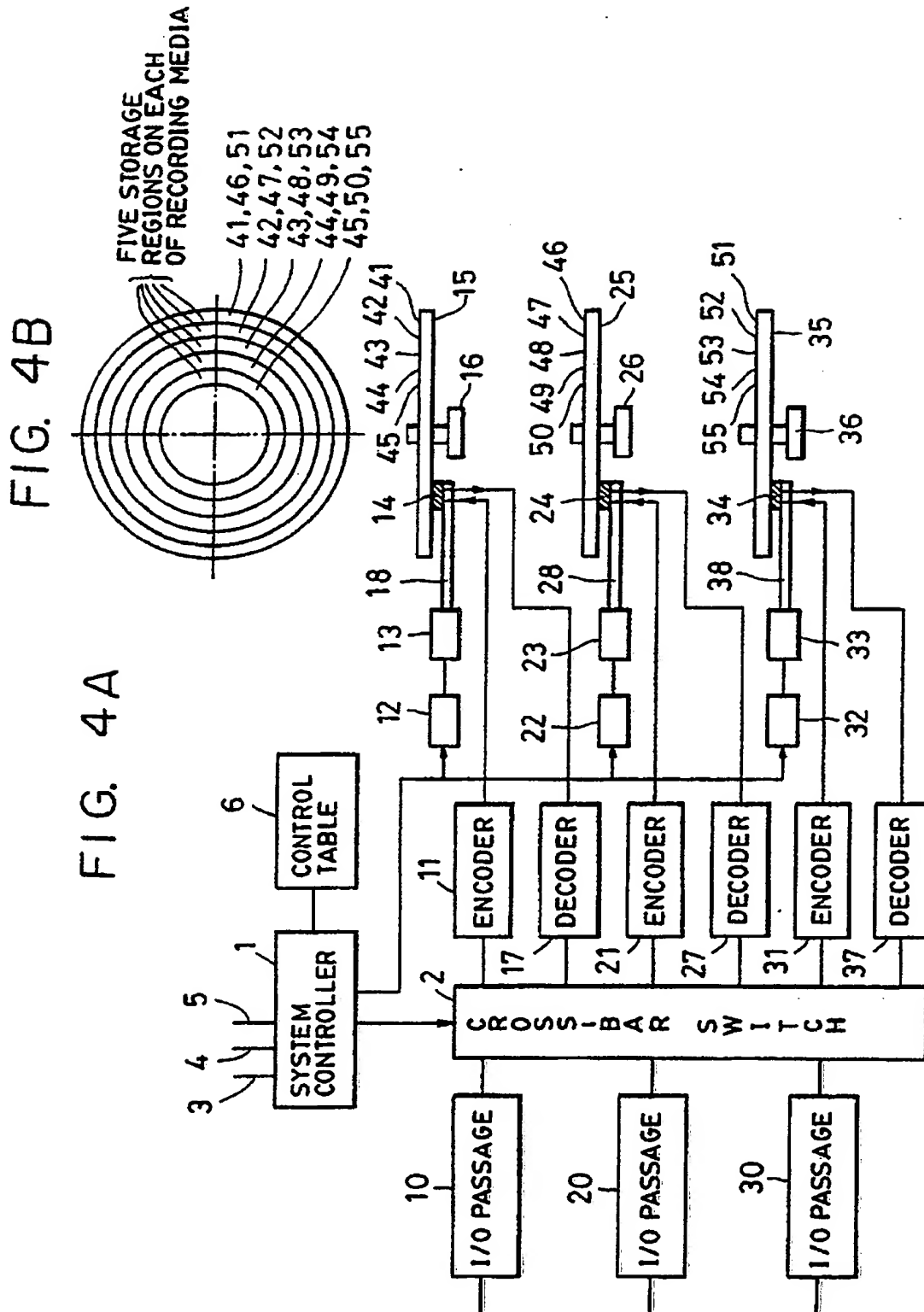


FIG. 5

	OUTER PORTION			INNER PORTION		
RECORDING MEDIUM (15)	(41) 1,16 ---	(42) 13,28 ---	(43) 4,19 ---	(44) 10,25 ---	(45) 7,22 ---	
RECORDING MEDIUM (25)	(46) 2,17 ---	(47) 14,29 ---	(48) 5,20 ---	(49) 11,26 ---	(50) 8,23 ---	
RECORDING MEDIUM (35)	(51) 3,18 ---	(52) 15,30 ---	(53) 6,21 ---	(54) 12,27 ---	(55) 9,24 ---	

UPPER COLUMN : NUMBERS OF RECORDING
REGIONS SHOWN IN FIG. 1

LOWER COLUMN : RECORDING ORDER

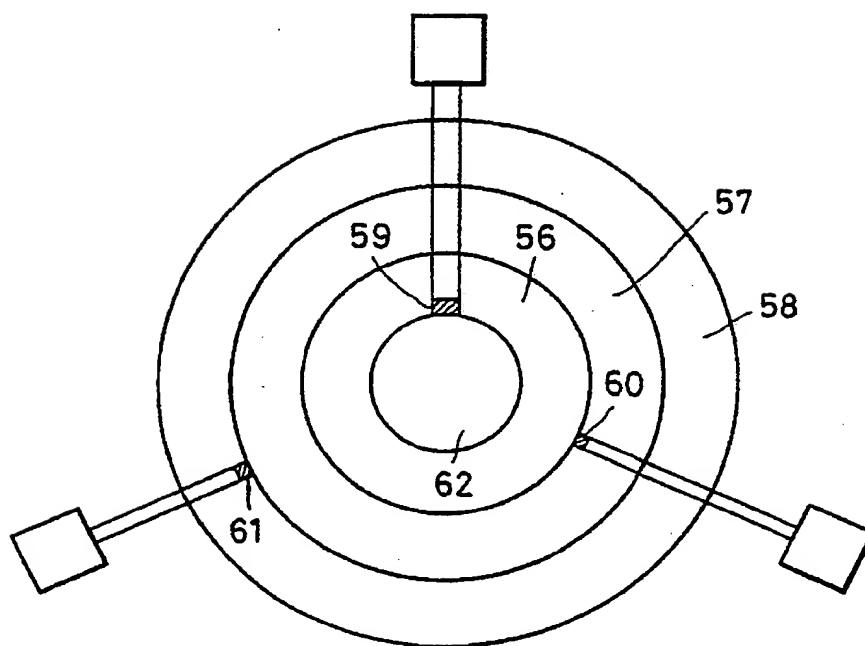
FIG. 6

	a1 (41) (41) (41) (43) (43) (43)	a4 b1 (43) (43) (43) (43)	a13 b10 (44) (42) (42) (42) (41) (41) (41) (43)	a1 a19 (41) (41) (41) (41) (41) (41) (41) (43)
OPTICAL HEAD (14)	a2 (46) (46) (46) (47) (47)	a5 b2 (47) (47) (47) (47) (47)	b8 a14 b11 (49) (49) (47) (47) (47) (47) (46) (46)	a17 b14 a2 (46) (46) (46) (46) (46) (46) (46) (46)
OPTICAL HEAD (24)	a3 (51) (51) (51) (51) (52)	a6 (52) (52) (52) (52) (52)	a12 b9 a15 b12 (54) (54) (54) (52) (52) (52) (51) (51)	a18 b15 (51) (51) (51) (51) (51) (51) (51) (51)
OPTICAL HEAD (34)				
I/O PASSAGE (10)	a1 a2 a3 a4 a5		a12 a13 a14 a15 a16 a17 a18 a19	
I/O PASSAGE (20)			DEMAND GENERATION	a1 a2
I/O PASSAGE (30)	DEMAND GENERATION	b1 b2	b8 b9 b10 b11 b12	
	t1 t2 t3 t4 t5 t6		t11 t12 t13 t14 t15 t16 t17 t18 t19	
	TIME			

UPPER COLUMN : IMAGE

LOWER COLUMN : NUMBERS OF RECORDING
REGIONS IN FIG. 4

FIG. 7



(19)



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(57) A moving-image recording/reproducing apparatus for recording/reproducing a plurality of moving images by using a plurality of moving-image I/O passages includes: a plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing devices and a switch device for selectively establishing a connection between the plurality of moving-image I/O passages and the plurality of moving-image recording/reproducing devices. The apparatus further includes a control device for controlling the switching operation of the

switch device, wherein the control device performs the recording/reproducing of the moving images input/output from each of the moving-image I/O passages by allocating the moving images to each of the moving-image recording/reproducing devices in accordance with an instructed sequential order, and controls the switching operation in such a manner that a plurality of the moving-image I/O passages are not allocated concurrently to the same moving-image recording/reproducing device.

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FIG. 4A

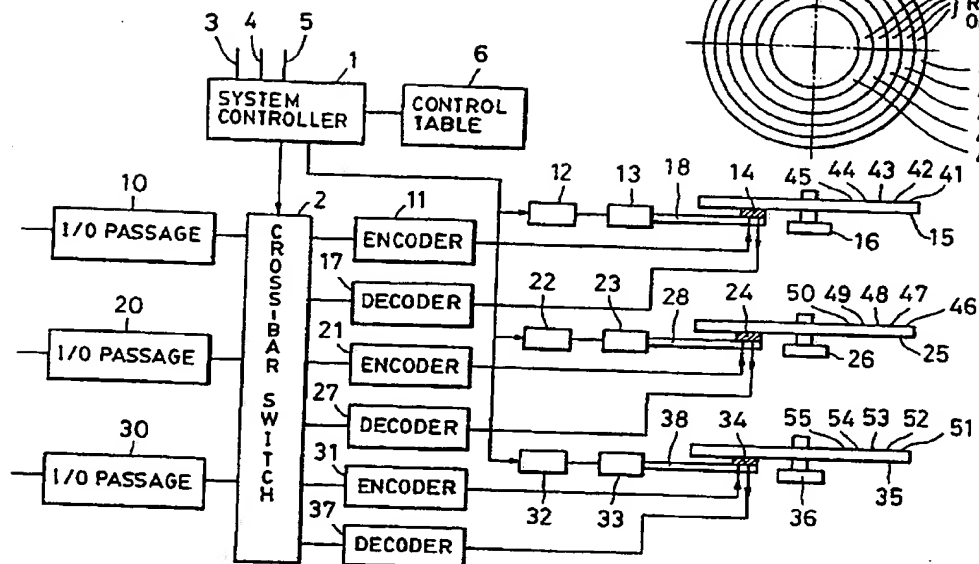


FIG. 4B



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 30 7814

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Y	EP-A-0 113 993 (MONTAGE COMPUTER CORP.) * page 9, line 2 - page 11, line 20 * * page 27, line 3 - page 28, line 31 * * page 35, line 1 - line 26; figures 1,2,6-18 *	1	G11B19/02 G11B27/02 G11B27/10 G11B7/00 H04N5/B5
Y	FR-A-2 521 757 (SONY CORPORATION) * the whole document *	1	
A	EP-A-0 187 073 (SORRIAUX, PIERRE) * the whole document *	1,6	
A	DE-A-3 318 279 (NOTTHOF, ERIK) * the whole document *	2,3	
A	US-A-4 577 240 (HEDBERG ET AL)		
A	PROCEEDINGS SPIE: OPTICAL DATA STORAGE TOPICAL MEETING vol. 1078, 17 January 1989, WASHINGTON, US pages 112 - 120; KNIGHT ET AL: 'optical storage system architecture'		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			G11B H04N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 10 MARCH 1992	Examiner DEVERGRANNE C.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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